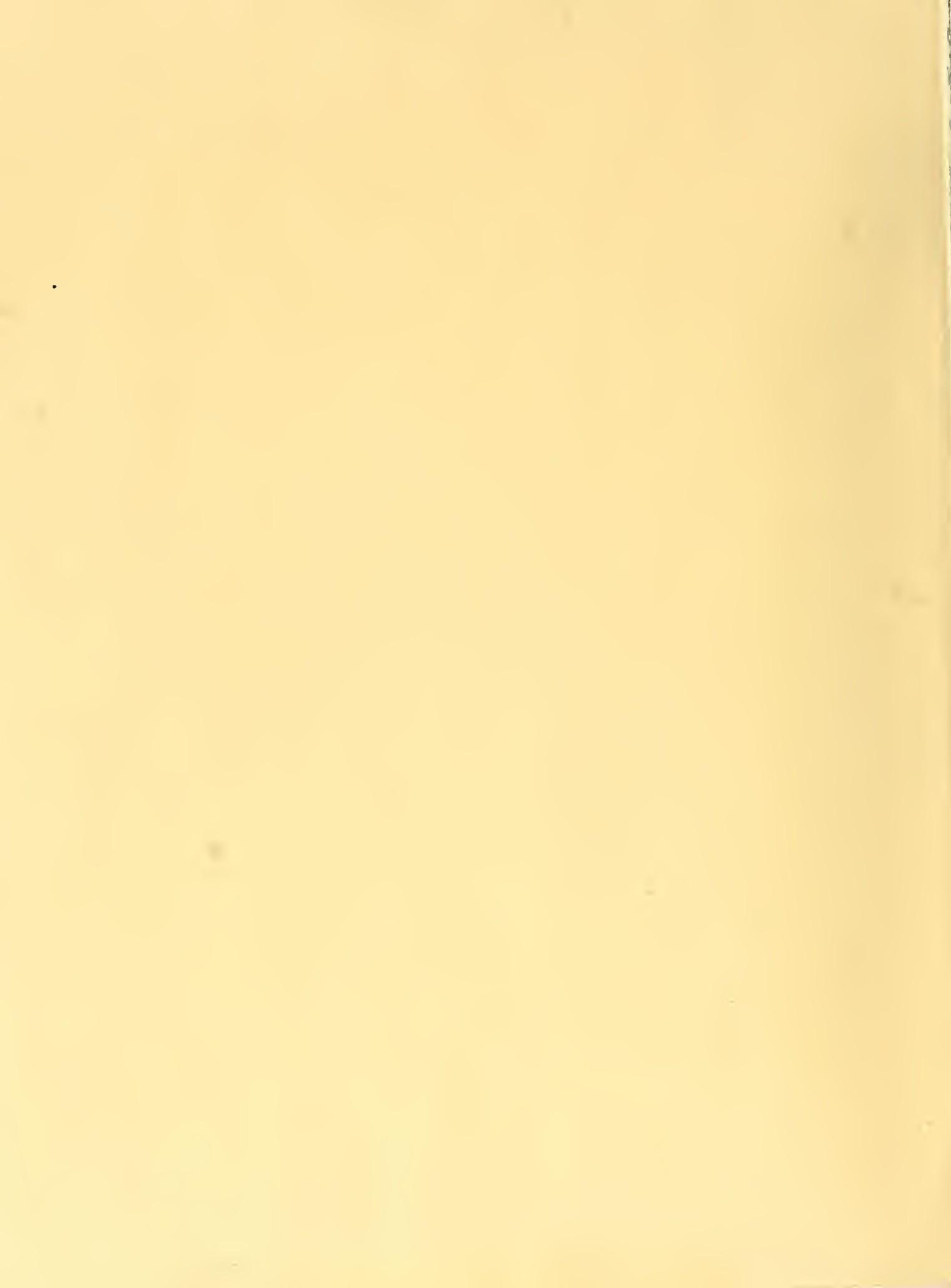


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# Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

## RHODE ISLAND

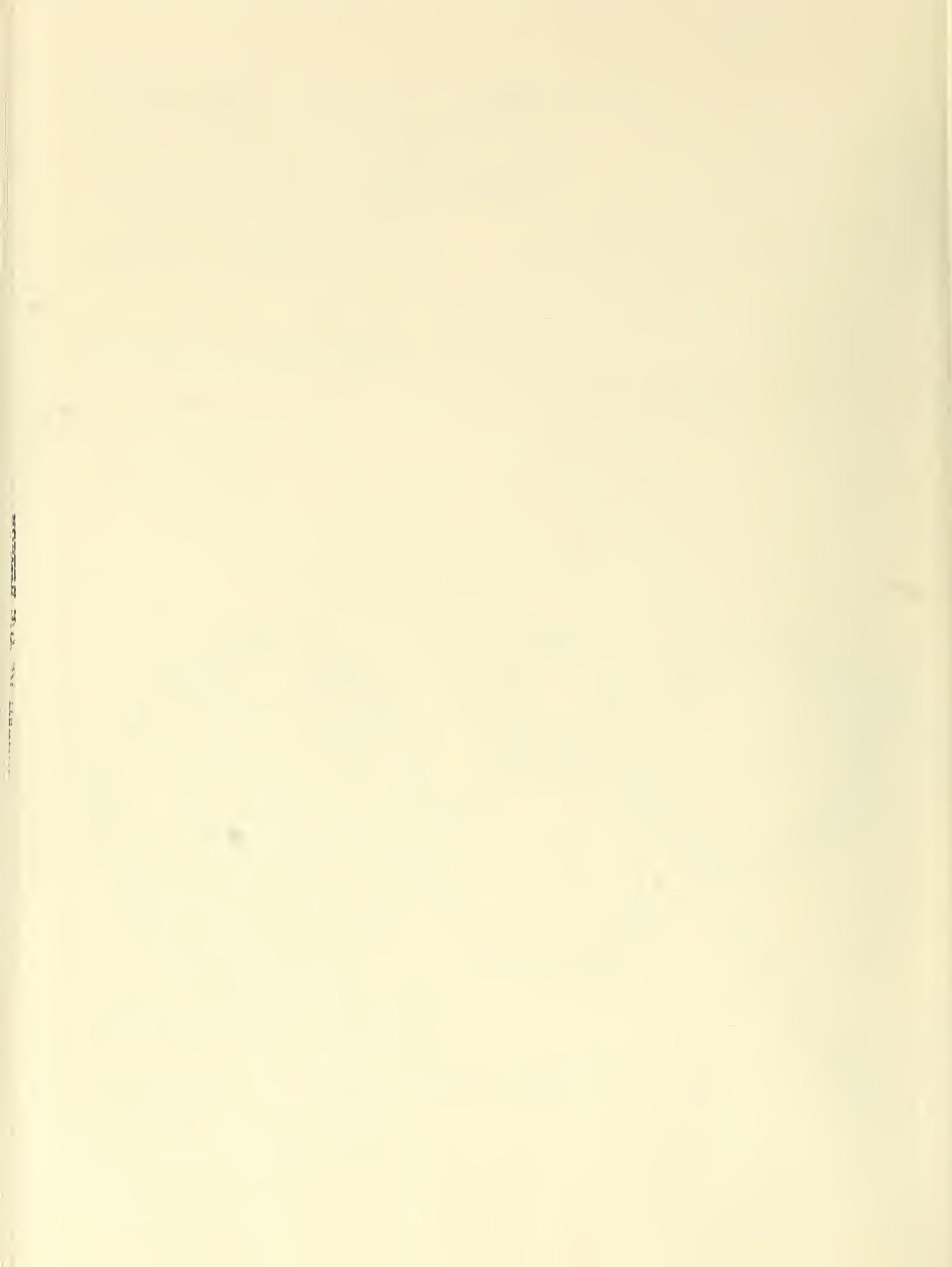
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# 1980

**Census of  
Population and  
Housing**

## Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

### RHODE ISLAND

PHC80-3-41

Issued August 1982

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## Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, Vincent P. Barabba, and then Deputy Director, Daniel B. Levine. Primary direction of the census program was performed by George E. Hall, then Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by Earle J. Gerson, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with Barbara A. Bailar, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, Howard N. Hamilton, Assistant Director for Computer Services, Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields, James D. Lincoln, Associate Director for Administration, Rex L. Pullin, then Associate Director for Field Operations, and W. Bruce Ramsay, then Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by Peter A. Boupanee and Sherry L. Courtland.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of Roger A. Herriot, Chief, Paula J. Schneider, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, Gordon W. Green, Jr., Nampeo D. McKenney and Arthur J. Norton, Assistant Chiefs.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of Arthur F. Young, Chief, Leonard J. Norry, Assistant Chief, and William A. Downs, Chief, Decennial Planning and Data Services Branch.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of Gerald J. Post, then Acting Chief, assisted by Marie G. Argana, Rachel F. Brown, Donald R. Dalzell, H. Ray Dennis, Leonard Goldberg, Morris Gorinson, Earle B. Knapp, Jr., and Roger O. Lepage.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Operations Division, C. Thomas

DiNenna, Chief, and John E. Halterman, then Assistant Chief.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by Charles D. Jones, Chief, David V. Bateman, then Assistant Chief, Susan M. Miskura, and Robert T. O'Reagan, Assistant Chiefs.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of Gerald F. Cranford, then Assistant Chief, Robert W. Marx and Silla G. Tomasi, Assistant Chiefs, and Donald I. Hirschfeld, Special Assistant. Joseph J. Knott coordinated geographic operational phases.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by Richard C. Burt, then Chief, under the direction of Lawrence T. Love and Stanley D. Matchett, then Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, James R. Pepal, then Chief, under the direction of Richard L. Pauly, then Deputy Chief.

The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, McRae Anderson, then Chief, assisted by Robert E. Joseph, then Assistant Chief.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, James S. Werning, then Chief, under the direction of Harry C. O'Haver, then Assistant Chief. The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, Don L. Adams, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, Robert L. Kirkland, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, Robert L. Allen, Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, Robert N. Scheller, Chief.

Administrative support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, O. Bryant Benton, then Acting Chief.

Publications editing, printing, and composition were performed in the Publications Services Division, Raymond J. Koski, Chief, under the direction of Milton S. Andersen, Arlene C. Duckett, and Gerald A. Mann.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of Michael G. Garland, Chief, and Marshall L. Turner, Assistant Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

### Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

1980 census of population and housing. Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

PHC80-3

Issued August 1982—

1. United States—Census, 20th, 1980. 2. United States—Population—Statistics. 3. United States—Housing—Statistics. I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title: Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

HA215.A147 312'.0973 81-607959 AACR2

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## Introduction

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between

the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash “—” represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

- Three dots “...” mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")

- A dagger “†” following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)

- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or

occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit

characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

### CORRECTION NOTE

Any corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units shown in this report made after the report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties and  
County Subdivisions  
Incorporated Places**

	Persons												Persons per household	Families		
	Total	Percent			Median age	Race				Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	In group quarters					
		Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>							
The State	947 154	52.4	6.0	74.4	13.4	31.8	896 692	27 584	2 898	5 303	19 707	34 059	338 590	2.70	245 128	
SMSA's																
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	30 868	50.8	6.2	70.7	10.5	32.3	30 391	188	32	140	302	99	10 548	2.92	8 585	
New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.	24 986	51.6	6.8	70.2	12.3	31.2	24 638	69	103	104	177	136	8 664	2.87	6 744	
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.	817 276	52.6	5.9	74.8	13.8	32.1	772 206	24 435	2 325	4 466	18 134	28 880	294 217	2.68	211 666	
COUNTIES AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS																
Bristol County	46 942	51.2	5.6	74.1	12.5	32.9	46 413	117	39	190	743	2 150	15 428	2.90	12 385	
Burrington town	16 174	51.0	5.4	71.6	9.5	33.3	15 961	56	3	114	111	326	5 193	3.05	4 492	
Bristol town	20 128	50.5	5.6	75.6	13.4	31.8	19 926	43	15	43	480	1 584	6 392	2.90	5 045	
Worren town	10 640	53.0	5.8	75.3	15.3	34.0	10 526	18	21	33	152	240	3 843	2.71	2 848	
Kent County	154 163	51.9	6.1	72.6	11.4	31.9	152 458	605	145	648	1 067	1 633	54 137	2.82	41 678	
Coventry town	27 065	50.7	7.2	69.8	8.3	30.0	26 865	42	26	94	179	179	8 884	3.03	7 373	
East Greenwich town	10 211	51.2	4.9	69.3	9.0	33.1	10 082	52	6	56	45	7	3 451	2.96	2 709	
West Greenwich town	2 738	50.3	7.5	67.3	6.4	28.4	2 721	5	—	12	9	—	907	3.02	752	
West Warwick town	27 026	52.4	7.2	73.2	11.0	30.3	26 717	97	17	128	330	213	9 936	2.70	7 288	
Newport County	81 383	50.8	6.6	72.7	11.4	30.2	76 730	3 012	282	687	1 265	4 186	28 246	2.73	20 599	
Jamestown town	4 040	51.2	6.4	73.9	13.1	32.5	3 993	25	8	6	25	3	1 524	2.65	1 114	
Little Compton town	3 085	51.2	5.3	72.7	15.9	34.6	3 052	2	5	7	43	—	1 113	2.77	850	
Middletown town	17 216	48.3	7.6	71.6	9.5	28.4	16 205	558	46	258	350	1 373	5 573	2.84	4 252	
Portsmouth town	14 257	49.8	7.1	69.4	8.6	31.0	13 935	144	23	101	122	74	4 831	2.94	3 889	
Tiverton town	13 526	51.7	5.4	71.5	11.3	33.6	13 404	42	4	32	137	25	4 604	2.93	3 846	
Providence County	571 349	53.0	5.8	75.3	14.8	32.6	530 459	23 056	1 553	3 175	15 935	20 374	209 698	2.63	147 434	
Burrillville town	13 164	51.8	7.5	69.5	13.7	30.3	13 110	4	9	12	61	757	4 120	3.01	3 354	
Cumberland town	27 069	51.7	4.7	71.9	10.8	33.8	26 841	27	11	99	318	262	8 871	3.02	7 400	
Foster town	3 370	49.9	6.7	68.5	9.0	30.5	3 337	5	5	8	11	35	1 077	3.10	891	
Gloucester town	7 550	50.8	7.0	67.5	8.9	30.0	7 512	7	19	7	27	44	2 446	3.07	1 999	
Johnston town	24 907	51.8	5.3	74.8	12.2	33.1	24 795	31	12	44	83	542	8 218	2.96	6 835	
Lincoln town	16 949	52.4	4.6	75.9	14.5	36.2	16 760	15	10	118	88	128	6 185	2.72	4 721	
North Providence town	29 188	53.3	4.7	77.5	14.4	34.8	28 797	112	13	145	189	492	10 756	2.67	7 897	
North Smithfield town	9 972	50.9	5.4	72.5	12.3	33.6	9 908	11	14	27	33	39	3 397	2.92	2 807	
Scituate town	8 405	50.4	5.7	70.9	10.3	32.2	8 351	14	9	28	26	48	2 753	3.04	2 307	
Smithfield town	16 886	50.3	4.7	74.2	10.4	28.5	16 751	45	18	54	50	2 172	4 948	2.97	3 940	
Washington County	93 317	51.1	6.7	73.0	10.3	28.6	90 632	794	879	603	697	5 716	31 081	2.82	23 032	
Charlestown town	4 800	50.4	7.3	72.7	12.1	30.9	4 661	19	101	13	18	774	1 776	2.70	1 349	
Exeter town	4 453	48.1	7.7	72.0	6.8	29.0	4 310	36	41	4	71	—	1 251	2.94	990	
Hopkinton town	6 406	49.7	7.3	65.9	9.0	29.0	6 323	10	49	9	37	—	2 065	3.10	1 708	
Norrogansett town	12 088	49.6	5.5	77.5	9.4	26.8	11 778	104	97	59	78	74	4 525	2.66	2 689	
New Shoreham town	620	50.8	6.0	82.9	21.5	37.9	619	1	—	—	3	7	278	2.21	177	
North Kingstown town	21 938	51.5	7.5	69.7	9.6	30.2	21 416	186	109	153	166	313	7 492	2.89	5 801	
Richmond town	4 018	49.7	9.3	65.2	7.0	27.7	3 951	20	30	8	17	—	1 252	3.21	1 075	
South Kingstown town	20 414	51.9	5.4	78.7	9.7	24.4	19 259	359	398	262	167	4 412	5 843	2.74	4 207	
Westerly town	18 580	52.2	6.7	71.7	13.4	32.0	18 315	59	54	95	140	136	6 599	2.79	5 036	
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Central Falls city	16 995	54.0	6.9	74.4	17.5	32.9	16 036	87	38	35	1 769	486	6 586	2.51	4 266	
Cranston city	71 992	53.1	4.6	77.6	16.3	36.4	70 856	585	42	290	562	2 662	26 104	2.66	19 535	
East Providence city	50 980	53.3	5.6	75.4	15.7	34.2	47 715	1 630	171	253	799	1 169	18 605	2.68	13 598	
Newport city	29 259	52.2	6.4	75.3	13.1	28.9	26 141	2 241	196	283	588	2 711	10 601	2.50	6 648	
Pawtucket city	71 204	53.4	6.0	75.8	16.1	33.8	67 841	993	97	176	2 502	668	28 147	2.51	19 094	
Providence city	156 804	53.7	6.3	76.8	15.3	29.9	127 320	18 546	1 048	1 694	9 071	9 906	60 157	2.44	36 726	
Warwick city	87 123	52.2	5.5	73.9	12.9	33.2	86 073	409	96	358	504	1 234	30 959	2.77	23 556	
Woonsocket city	45 914	53.7	7.1	72.2	15.6	31.8	44 529	944	37	185	346	964	17 328	2.59	12 064	

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties and  
County Subdivisions  
Incorporated Places**

	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate	
		Total	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than \$20,000	\$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than \$100	\$200 or more	Median (dollars)		
The State -----	372 672	362 633	6 868	338 590	199 075	139 515	5 711	8 600	6 251	68 459	47 000	26 342	42 917	158	7.5	
<b>SMSA'S</b>																
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.-----	12 477	11 506	188	10 548	8 116	2 432	141	230	249	3 719	55 200	228	1 104	216	7.2	
New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.-----	10 514	9 199	208	8 664	5 917	2 747	182	217	94	2 667	55 100	273	833	170	6.7	
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.-----	319 496	314 160	6 037	294 217	170 336	123 881	5 036	7 563	5 483	55 626	46 100	24 618	35 566	154	7.6	
<b>COUNTIES AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS</b>																
Bristol County -----	16 373	16 053	289	15 428	10 897	4 531	249	376	181	5 784	59 900	779	1 160	152	5.1	
Burrington town-----	5 399	5 337	26	5 193	4 615	578	23	49	55	3 086	67 500	35	266	212	4.9	
Bristol town-----	6 823	6 698	174	6 392	4 106	2 286	148	219	67	1 862	56 200	473	444	141	5.6	
Warren town-----	4 151	4 018	89	3 843	2 176	1 667	78	108	59	836	49 900	271	450	154	4.6	
Kent County -----	57 013	56 315	538	54 137	39 101	15 036	489	1 157	1 201	11 361	43 500	1 951	6 938	199	5.8	
Coventry town-----	9 492	9 247	98	8 884	7 127	1 757	92	187	117	2 203	45 700	229	649	184	6.1	
East Greenwich town-----	3 615	3 612	67	3 451	2 619	832	53	33	18	1 787	76 400	123	253	159	6.0	
West Greenwich town-----	1 008	952	20	907	736	171	16	31	26	291	50 800	43	22	109	4.5	
West Warwick town-----	10 448	10 443	186	9 936	5 386	4 550	175	238	165	1 695	45 100	607	1 770	181	6.7	
Newport County -----	32 898	31 326	399	28 246	16 796	11 450	305	594	473	7 996	57 000	1 343	6 167	225	7.2	
Jamestown town-----	2 052	1 631	13	1 524	1 209	315	8	20	22	698	61 300	40	143	208	2.5	
Little Compton town-----	1 694	1 431	24	1 113	903	210	18	24	22	424	64 500	16	73	198	6.3	
Middletown town-----	6 483	6 412	50	5 573	2 819	2 754	38	112	27	1 727	63 200	103	1 822	247	4.8	
Portsmouth town-----	5 773	5 237	83	4 831	3 443	1 388	52	72	64	1 959	62 600	85	780	253	7.6	
Tiverton town-----	5 010	4 838	81	4 604	3 770	834	71	134	163	1 336	47 000	127	251	163	6.9	
Providence County -----	225 489	224 646	5 147	209 698	110 988	98 710	4 248	5 800	3 995	32 962	45 400	21 464	24 333	147	7.9	
Burrillville town-----	4 602	4 271	91	4 120	2 976	1 144	75	127	128	837	45 100	232	228	145	4.2	
Cumberland town-----	9 152	9 146	113	8 871	6 672	2 199	107	188	137	3 304	55 300	552	394	130	6.2	
Foster town-----	1 132	1 120	27	1 077	920	157	22	28	19	290	52 400	10	34	167	1.9	
Glocester town-----	2 829	2 525	71	2 446	2 110	336	62	61	105	824	49 800	28	80	166	5.4	
Johnston town-----	8 758	8 728	79	8 218	6 235	1 983	70	196	149	2 602	49 100	278	697	168	11.5	
Lincoln town-----	6 348	6 340	100	6 185	3 926	2 259	87	80	85	1 863	55 700	524	731	159	3.5	
North Providence town-----	11 343	11 339	104	10 756	6 797	3 959	99	186	84	2 621	48 200	636	1 761	191	9.6	
North Smithfield town-----	3 526	3 522	64	3 397	2 642	755	52	59	73	1 170	53 100	80	343	203	8.3	
Scituate town-----	2 897	2 863	33	2 753	2 354	399	29	49	61	1 178	57 500	33	118	180	4.8	
Smithfield town-----	5 117	5 101	48	4 948	3 882	1 066	46	120	88	1 936	54 500	148	399	172	3.9	
Washington County -----	40 899	34 293	495	31 081	21 293	9 788	420	673	401	10 356	56 600	805	4 319	201	7.7	
Charlestown town-----	3 064	1 955	28	1 776	1 300	476	28	36	19	624	58 300	22	217	213	7.8	
Exeter town-----	1 390	1 327	47	1 251	970	281	37	43	27	338	54 100	22	59	157	4.7	
Hopkinton town-----	2 264	2 213	64	2 065	1 662	403	50	71	49	587	48 700	38	91	158	8.8	
Narragansett town-----	6 587	5 089	23	4 525	2 548	1 977	19	88	41	1 341	56 300	82	1 250	236	4.5	
New Shoreham town-----	1 009	332	25	278	197	81	20	1	4	109	80 400	5	20	158	13.8	
North Kingstown town-----	8 813	8 637	41	7 492	5 242	2 250	41	124	79	2 847	59 500	289	1 142	212	4.3	
Richmond town-----	1 384	1 368	19	1 252	1 002	250	11	46	23	392	49 800	18	62	162	15.5	
South Kingstown town-----	8 138	6 386	104	5 843	4 117	1 726	82	118	114	2 038	55 900	94	736	198	15.3	
Westerly town-----	8 250	6 986	144	6 599	4 255	2 344	132	146	45	2 080	57 500	235	742	171	6.3	
<b>INCORPORATED PLACES</b>																
Central Falls city-----	7 446	7 444	325	6 586	1 648	4 938	273	310	61	86	37 000	1 449	371	125	10.3	
Cronston city-----	27 280	27 254	228	26 104	17 667	8 437	197	430	361	5 881	45 900	1 030	3 616	190	5.4	
East Providence city-----	19 402	19 393	300	18 605	11 630	6 975	267	447	366	3 181	44 000	1 071	2 875	183	5.5	
Newport city-----	11 884	11 777	148	10 601	4 652	5 949	118	232	175	1 852	52 800	972	3 098	215	8.4	
Pawtucket city-----	29 768	29 757	771	28 147	13 103	15 044	717	834	367	2 152	41 300	3 242	3 161	144	6.7	
Providence city-----	67 535	67 495	2 107	60 157	22 189	37 968	1 574	2 143	1 754	3 899	38 000	9 322	7 876	139	9.9	
Worwick city-----	32 450	32 061	167	30 959	23 233	7 726	153	668	875	5 385	40 800	949	4 244	232	5.3	
Woonsocket city-----	18 354	18 348	686	17 328	6 237	11 091	571	542	157	1 138	43 600	2 829	1 649	134	5.5	

**Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8.]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties and County  
Subdivisions  
Incorporated Places**

	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over— Percent living in different State in 1975		Persons 3 years old and over— Enrolled in kindergar- ten, elementary, or high school		Persons 25 years old and over— Percent high school graduates		Persons 16 years and over					
											Civilian labor force		Workers			
	Percent who speak English not well or not at all		Percent who speak English not well or not at all								Unemployed					
	Total	Total	Total	Total							Total	Total	Total	Total		
<b>The State</b>	18 688	13.6	128 819	17.4	8.7	185 985	61.1	737 650	459 146	32 334	7.0	418 158	86.7	21.4		
<b>SMSA's</b>																
Fall River, Mass.—R.I.	380	1.8	3 133	6.9	14.8	7 219	65.5	22 925	14 060	905	6.4	13 149	93.0	20.8		
New London-Norwich, Conn.—R.I.	314	7.0	2 235	14.2	8.8	5 736	63.3	18 600	11 764	826	7.0	10 730	92.1	28.0		
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass.	17 452	14.2	119 451	18.0	7.4	157 753	59.7	640 074	401 549	28 149	7.0	360 946	86.8	21.3		
<b>COUNTIES AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS</b>																
Bristol County	1 492	7.7	7 789	26.6	9.4	9 693	61.6	36 654	22 951	1 617	7.0	20 659	87.3	23.0		
Barrington town	132	10.6	1 009	9.3	13.8	3 875	83.1	12 296	7 840	283	3.6	7 376	90.7	20.9		
Bristol town	1 029	5.4	4 939	30.6	7.6	3 790	50.2	15 956	9 874	914	9.3	8 619	86.0	25.8		
Warren town	331	13.6	1 841	25.1	5.9	2 028	50.5	8 402	5 237	420	8.0	4 664	84.4	21.2		
Kent County	1 416	8.7	12 148	10.3	6.1	32 991	66.8	117 875	77 471	4 672	6.0	70 542	93.3	20.6		
Coventry town	225	12.9	2 222	7.8	5.5	6 307	64.5	20 089	14 021	968	6.9	12 507	95.3	23.6		
East Greenwich town	78	15.4	336	2.4	13.5	2 633	82.5	7 627	5 023	275	5.5	4 647	90.9	15.9		
West Greenwich town	23	—	112	4.5	8.8	696	67.8	1 934	1 333	106	8.0	1 199	95.8	26.4		
West Warwick town	473	12.9	4 467	14.4	5.3	5 264	57.0	20 637	13 982	959	6.9	12 553	92.7	25.4		
Newport County	865	5.5	6 096	7.2	22.6	16 969	72.0	61 959	34 768	2 558	7.4	36 515	81.6	19.6		
Jamestown town	61	—	113	5.3	11.7	839	83.3	3 118	1 876	139	7.4	1 668	85.8	22.2		
Little Compton town	17	—	190	7.4	9.7	693	71.2	2 299	1 358	142	10.5	1 146	84.8	14.8		
Middletown town	116	16.4	1 130	5.4	31.1	3 596	78.9	12 911	6 567	526	8.0	8 004	78.7	17.9		
Portsmouth town	189	3.7	1 052	4.6	17.5	3 415	73.5	10 418	6 387	281	4.4	6 309	92.4	21.2		
Tiverton town	174	—	1 891	8.1	13.3	3 111	56.0	10 208	6 315	482	7.6	5 694	95.2	21.5		
Providence County	14 233	15.6	97 540	18.5	6.8	107 233	56.1	449 790	278 668	20 542	7.4	249 009	84.9	21.3		
Burnillville town	24	—	1 106	4.7	4.9	2 961	57.1	9 619	6 077	377	6.2	5 515	93.3	26.0		
Cumberland town	706	5.9	4 584	18.0	6.1	6 454	62.0	20 686	14 393	723	5.0	13 300	94.3	22.1		
Foster town	12	—	156	1.9	4.4	831	69.8	2 462	1 602	102	6.4	1 462	90.7	13.9		
Glocester town	17	—	438	7.1	3.8	1 953	67.8	5 391	3 556	233	6.6	3 212	94.8	22.5		
Johnston town	279	6.5	2 589	10.8	2.3	5 022	54.8	19 490	12 880	1 251	9.7	11 257	92.3	20.2		
Lincoln town	233	5.6	3 042	7.5	6.9	3 343	64.6	13 507	8 747	463	5.3	8 039	94.3	19.1		
North Providence town	338	11.8	4 174	9.4	3.2	5 213	60.3	23 579	15 040	834	5.5	13 824	91.0	19.3		
North Smithfield town	74	9.5	1 609	1.4	6.7	2 242	59.6	7 601	4 995	276	5.5	4 620	94.6	20.5		
Schute town	46	26.1	274	6.2	3.0	1 961	70.6	6 336	4 255	251	5.9	3 868	94.2	19.7		
Smithfield town	114	4.4	1 051	2.4	13.7	3 569	69.0	13 183	8 273	488	5.9	7 542	90.3	16.9		
Washington County	682	5.0	5 246	10.8	13.1	19 099	73.7	71 372	45 288	2 945	6.5	41 433	90.2	24.0		
Charlestown town	41	—	175	12.0	11.9	954	75.4	3 647	2 274	214	9.4	2 007	91.8	25.6		
Exeter town	18	—	181	32.0	10.8	854	71.3	3 385	1 948	125	6.4	1 755	96.5	20.7		
Hopkinton town	28	—	282	3.9	5.7	1 709	64.1	4 503	3 046	240	7.9	2 743	90.4	31.0		
Narragansett town	41	14.6	700	5.3	15.6	2 181	83.3	9 730	6 471	367	5.7	5 963	90.9	24.2		
New Shoreham town	—	—	16	—	18.3	60	78.8	547	312	46	14.7	265	83.0	20.0		
North Kingstown town	130	4.6	796	7.7	13.8	5 031	79.9	16 035	10 570	670	6.3	9 850	92.7	20.6		
Richmond town	7	—	72	8.3	6.5	1 018	69.9	2 769	1 916	114	5.9	1 735	92.2	31.0		
South Kingstown town	131	—	1 071	6.3	17.7	3 265	75.8	16 659	10 033	583	5.8	9 128	82.1	21.9		
Westerly town	286	7.7	1 953	15.7	9.9	4 027	63.0	14 097	8 718	586	6.7	7 987	92.6	27.0		
<b>INCORPORATED PLACES</b>																
Central Falls city	991	27.1	6 082	25.4	3.5	3 055	33.8	13 224	7 852	542	6.9	6 897	81.8	28.2		
Cranston city	881	16.0	7 673	12.6	3.3	12 898	66.3	58 225	35 698	2 782	7.8	31 767	89.5	18.1		
East Providence city	1 715	9.5	8 775	28.5	4.7	9 751	57.3	40 285	26 036	1 717	6.6	23 565	89.3	24.6		
Newport city	308	7.1	1 720	9.0	27.4	5 315	73.7	23 005	12 265	988	8.1	13 694	71.8	19.2		
Pawtucket city	2 760	14.9	13 883	26.5	4.6	12 818	49.8	56 317	35 718	2 485	7.0	32 070	85.3	22.7		
Providence city	5 199	19.7	27 809	23.7	11.8	26 149	53.4	125 081	72 418	6 632	9.2	63 241	71.2	19.5		
Worwick city	617	3.4	5 011	8.4	5.5	18 091	68.7	67 588	43 112	2 364	5.5	39 636	93.1	18.5		
Woonsocket city	844	9.1	14 295	6.2	6.2	9 013	44.8	34 804	21 128	1 386	6.6	18 830	88.1	27.6		

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties and County  
Subdivisions  
Incorporated Places**

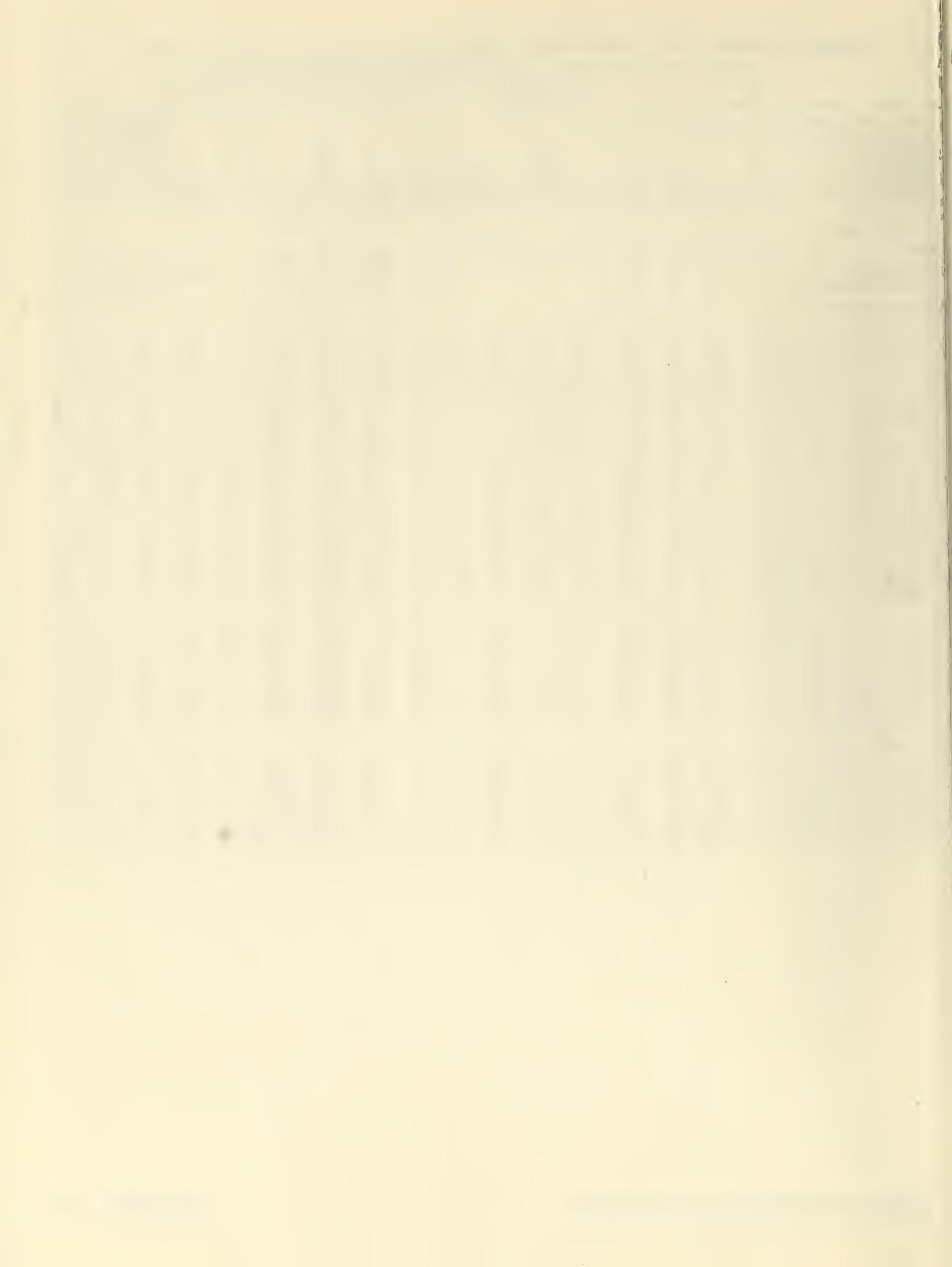
The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and County Subdivisions Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Median income in 1979 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is determined								
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unem- ployed 15 or more weeks		House- holds	Families	Income in 1979 below poverty level				Related children	Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level	
								Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years			
The State -----	607 367	8.6	509 138	7.0	6 897	16 097	19 448	914 026	93 959	10.3	15 192	32 516	23 195	132 973
<b>SMSA'S</b>														
Fall River, Mass.-R.I. -----	19 673	8.6	15 635	7.4	7 264	18 948	20 710	30 828	1 943	6.3	274	659	507	2 990
New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. -----	15 531	7.6	12 848	6.5	6 991	17 693	20 139	24 794	1 710	6.9	229	691	475	2 594
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. -----	524 750	8.8	440 663	6.9	6 881	15 920	19 373	789 269	82 560	10.5	13 740	28 231	20 114	116 851
<b>COUNTIES AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS</b>														
Bristol County -----	30 641	7.9	25 306	7.2	7 610	18 561	20 824	44 780	2 810	6.3	486	840	653	4 525
Burrington town -----	10 764	5.2	8 832	4.5	10 230	25 564	27 923	15 845	561	3.5	93	179	140	989
Bristol town -----	13 109	8.6	11 084	8.8	6 137	16 138	18 122	18 531	1 392	7.5	260	393	304	2 380
Wrentham town -----	6 768	10.8	5 390	8.4	6 411	15 294	18 310	10 404	857	8.2	133	268	209	1 156
Kent County -----	100 228	8.8	83 234	6.8	7 389	18 455	21 086	152 546	10 762	7.1	1 746	3 777	2 752	15 562
Coventry town -----	17 815	8.2	14 859	6.6	6 802	19 455	21 263	26 784	1 532	5.7	279	451	353	2 368
East Greenwich town -----	6 712	6.8	5 476	6.1	10 241	23 936	29 553	10 211	404	4.0	85	86	64	598
West Greenwich town -----	1 758	8.9	1 412	6.6	6 691	18 661	20 875	2 736	292	10.7	21	111	94	408
West Warwick town -----	17 669	10.5	14 777	7.7	6 483	15 605	18 332	26 864	2 837	10.6	372	1 126	731	4 143
Newport County -----	52 622	7.4	43 387	7.8	7 138	16 847	19 695	77 346	7 670	9.9	1 013	2 831	2 043	10 792
Jamestown town -----	2 604	6.7	2 033	9.9	7 486	17 780	20 492	4 057	260	6.4	52	78	56	506
Little Compton town -----	1 803	10.5	1 475	6.1	7 934	17 025	21 130	3 044	116	3.8	23	30	16	239
Middletown town -----	11 285	6.3	9 303	7.0	7 005	17 452	19 959	15 806	1 184	7.5	144	395	293	1 814
Portsmouth town -----	9 194	8.3	7 276	6.1	7 544	20 103	21 539	14 275	765	5.4	136	168	111	1 257
Tiverton town -----	8 676	8.5	6 884	9.1	6 818	17 950	19 678	13 509	1 062	7.9	115	461	380	1 494
Providence County -----	362 772	9.2	305 015	7.1	6 641	14 834	18 523	551 930	65 543	11.9	11 201	22 971	16 328	91 893
Burrillville town -----	7 707	7.9	6 396	5.4	5 939	16 637	18 569	12 458	877	7.0	191	340	255	1 383
Cumberland town -----	17 774	6.2	15 389	5.0	7 622	20 833	23 133	26 869	1 248	4.6	357	409	318	1 807
Foster town -----	2 158	9.3	1 712	5.4	7 321	21 284	22 553	3 344	300	9.0	46	119	70	382
Glocester town -----	4 704	6.9	3 887	7.7	6 489	18 838	21 701	7 497	667	8.9	80	249	194	863
Johnston town -----	16 431	7.4	13 915	9.0	7 009	18 343	20 112	24 524	1 388	5.7	177	545	429	2 331
Lincoln town -----	11 050	7.1	9 266	5.6	8 114	18 729	22 143	16 949	977	5.8	455	162	134	1 401
North Providence town -----	19 328	7.9	16 179	5.8	7 344	17 545	20 899	28 773	2 060	7.2	516	489	416	2 966
North Smithfield town -----	6 366	7.7	5 329	5.9	7 318	19 231	21 305	9 922	460	4.6	90	150	124	749
Scituate town -----	5 455	8.1	4 566	6.4	7 220	19 446	21 297	8 351	596	7.1	78	230	170	751
Smithfield town -----	11 408	6.3	9 780	6.1	7 010	21 336	24 026	14 739	711	4.8	131	225	197	1 002
Washington County -----	61 104	6.6	52 196	6.1	7 087	18 104	20 859	87 424	7 174	8.2	746	2 097	1 419	10 201
Charlestown town -----	3 064	6.7	2 479	9.6	6 811	16 285	17 984	4 789	454	9.5	42	166	115	774
Exeter town -----	2 462	7.1	2 306	10.0	6 444	17 841	20 208	3 689	259	7.0	34	90	58	358
Hopkinton town -----	3 929	9.3	3 207	6.4	6 174	18 006	19 776	6 383	502	7.9	58	228	194	714
Narragansett town -----	8 595	5.1	7 472	5.9	7 550	16 320	21 048	12 042	1 819	15.1	103	193	138	2 288
New Shoreham town -----	434	8.8	390	12.8	8 113	13 625	16 694	608	109	17.9	27	17	9	134
North Kingstown town -----	13 869	7.3	11 537	6.0	7 771	20 026	22 191	21 539	1 108	5.1	156	388	244	1 798
Richmond town -----	2 488	7.8	2 087	7.2	6 373	19 145	20 157	4 011	198	4.9	12	89	79	323
South Kingstown town -----	14 661	5.2	13 077	4.2	6 511	18 334	21 302	15 952	1 517	9.5	143	463	301	1 932
Westerly town -----	11 602	7.0	9 641	6.5	7 273	17 605	20 284	18 411	1 208	6.6	171	463	281	1 880
<b>INCORPORATED PLACES</b>														
Central Falls city -----	10 229	12.4	8 198	8.2	5 112	10 524	14 721	16 534	3 031	18.3	647	1 007	708	4 222
Cronston city -----	44 873	8.3	39 065	6.5	7 512	17 320	20 651	69 297	5 043	7.3	1 043	1 716	1 293	7 518
East Providence city -----	32 167	8.2	27 920	6.9	6 879	16 728	19 926	49 845	3 556	7.1	832	1 147	875	5 516
Newport city -----	19 060	6.9	16 416	8.3	7 035	14 200	17 887	26 655	4 283	16.1	543	1 699	1 187	5 482
Pawtucket city -----	44 685	9.4	38 199	6.6	6 328	13 631	17 407	70 642	8 249	11.7	1 631	2 824	1 986	11 956
Providence city -----	100 824	10.6	82 862	8.4	6 169	11 437	14 948	147 034	29 941	20.4	3 823	10 825	7 361	39 695
Warwick city -----	56 274	8.7	46 710	6.6	7 540	18 749	21 295	85 951	5 697	6.6	989	2 003	1 510	8 045
Woonsocket city -----	27 613	12.4	22 352	6.9	5 690	12 514	16 453	45 152	6 439	14.3	1 104	2 534	1 798	9 351

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

**The State  
Standard Metropolitan  
Statistical Areas  
Counties and County  
Subdivisions  
Incorporated Places**

	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units							
	Year structure built	Percent with—										Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied	Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied		
		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	Complete bathrooms	1 or more bedrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total		1 or more vehicles available	With mortgage	Not mortgaged				
The State -----	362 918	16.1	43.0	16.4	90.5	68.4	86.4	31.6	97.6	48.3	338 590	19.6	86.4	391	192	222		
SMSA's																		
Fall River, Mass.-R.I.-----	11 510	22.4	27.0	5.5	70.1	11.8	89.8	19.3	97.8	59.8	10 538	16.0	96.5	396	178	275		
New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.-----	9 208	18.1	44.8	4.6	74.0	39.1	82.2	17.4	96.9	57.3	8 664	18.6	91.1	392	179	251		
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.-----	314 369	15.5	43.8	17.4	93.9	71.9	86.3	33.9	97.5	47.4	294 174	19.5	85.7	390	193	219		
COUNTIES AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS																		
Bristol County-----	16 113	12.0	43.6	8.1	93.4	55.6	85.7	29.6	96.7	57.8	15 428	15.7	90.9	436	219	225		
Barrington town-----	5 329	7.3	33.9	0.2	96.5	12.3	95.7	39.1	99.2	74.9	5 193	10.8	96.5	511	250+	297		
Bristol town-----	6 669	15.6	43.1	11.0	93.9	72.1	81.7	24.7	96.0	52.2	6 392	17.3	88.8	394	195	213		
Warren town-----	4 115	12.1	57.1	13.9	88.5	84.9	79.4	25.1	94.7	44.7	3 943	19.7	86.9	383	186	227		
Kent County-----	56 326	20.8	26.9	14.7	93.5	37.1	92.6	38.4	98.7	54.4	54 137	18.5	92.7	390	195	251		
Coventry town-----	9 270	24.6	21.6	7.3	76.2	9.5	89.1	30.9	98.4	63.4	8 884	18.0	95.7	397	184	235		
East Greenwich town-----	3 615	23.4	31.3	7.8	87.2	32.5	90.8	35.5	97.4	66.6	3 451	19.1	91.1	556	215	225		
West Greenwich town-----	959	39.0	15.6	1.0	33.9	1.9	76.7	20.8	97.1	58.5	907	20.1	96.7	456	151	166		
West Warwick town-----	10 448	20.8	37.5	21.6	98.5	88.5	90.6	32.4	97.6	47.3	9 936	23.4	88.3	387	187	228		
Newport County-----	31 377	17.0	38.7	13.4	83.6	60.4	91.7	15.8	98.3	51.9	28 246	22.1	89.9	405	194	261		
Jamestown town-----	1 626	26.3	38.6	6.5	57.7	51.2	88.9	13.8	98.6	57.4	1 491	18.3	96.5	407	183	293		
Little Compton town-----	1 432	25.3	37.0	4.7	4.7	5.2	86.3	7.1	96.6	66.0	1 112	15.2	98.8	399	185	233		
Middletown town-----	6 432	19.3	16.3	14.6	84.4	79.9	95.6	17.6	98.7	51.1	5 582	27.1	94.2	411	206	276		
Portsmouth town-----	5 228	25.6	22.5	7.3	94.7	16.6	90.4	19.7	97.8	59.0	4 822	21.7	96.4	448	179	299		
Tiverton town-----	4 850	18.1	28.8	3.8	62.9	8.5	90.1	22.5	98.3	58.9	4 604	10.3	96.0	363	177	246		
Providence County-----	224 648	13.6	49.5	19.1	93.1	84.1	84.2	34.2	97.2	44.3	209 698	19.2	82.8	381	190	212		
Burrillville town-----	4 254	23.0	49.2	4.3	50.7	8.5	87.3	21.1	97.1	57.6	4 120	18.1	92.8	346	171	218		
Cumberland town-----	9 152	16.1	28.5	7.8	92.5	27.2	88.8	40.8	98.6	59.1	8 871	10.8	92.8	384	184	199		
Foster town-----	1 122	23.8	40.1	3.2	4.9	3.2	71.9	16.8	96.7	61.3	1 077	15.5	97.8	401	156	256		
Glocester town-----	2 515	28.8	25.6	2.7	6.5	2.9	76.6	20.8	95.7	54.2	2 446	9.9	96.3	386	159	254		
Johnston town-----	8 724	25.9	23.0	9.3	80.2	59.0	92.5	40.9	98.6	55.7	8 218	12.4	93.4	391	185	244		
Lincoln town-----	6 344	23.0	40.4	17.8	87.3	35.8	85.1	43.1	97.9	55.0	6 185	13.3	90.9	409	176	218		
North Providence town-----	11 343	30.2	24.0	24.6	99.6	98.3	92.0	49.9	98.5	47.0	10 756	17.5	89.4	407	215	237		
North Smithfield town-----	3 526	22.6	27.6	8.1	33.4	11.0	89.4	38.3	97.9	57.8	3 397	10.3	94.3	390	181	249		
Scituate town-----	2 852	23.1	29.5	1.5	15.1	2.5	89.2	20.9	99.2	63.5	2 753	12.2	95.1	412	171	249		
Smithfield town-----	5 117	24.6	23.1	10.0	75.6	63.9	91.3	39.4	97.6	59.7	4 948	17.7	93.9	404	188	219		
Washington County-----	34 454	26.1	30.3	8.6	72.9	30.2	85.8	18.3	97.9	56.5	31 081	23.8	94.5	409	182	269		
Charlestown town-----	1 977	34.3	25.5	3.1	9.4	3.8	82.6	14.4	99.1	53.5	1 776	20.6	97.1	376	152	276		
Exeter town-----	1 331	45.8	18.9	7.4	10.1	7.8	69.0	20.0	94.4	52.1	1 251	22.1	98.1	395	166	236		
Hopkinton town-----	2 226	20.2	45.8	0.9	4.1	1.7	74.3	18.0	96.3	62.2	2 065	17.8	96.9	361	177	244		
Narragansett town-----	5 179	29.2	14.9	10.3	97.9	40.4	88.6	13.2	98.7	56.9	4 525	34.6	96.3	410	190	311		
New Shoreham town-----	314	20.1	60.5	1.6	22.9	23.2	77.7	2.9	91.4	55.4	288	25.7	93.8	513	204	255		
North Kingstown town-----	8 624	24.1	21.7	11.7	93.5	23.2	92.8	27.3	99.0	57.0	7 482	24.3	95.3	431	189	266		
Richmond town-----	1 372	38.2	33.3	4.4	8.2	5.7	74.9	19.7	98.2	64.8	1 252	20.8	97.6	380	152	251		
South Kingstown town-----	6 449	28.8	35.0	11.8	72.3	37.1	86.2	12.9	98.0	54.6	5 843	24.5	95.0	412	191	253		
Westerly town-----	6 982	17.4	44.5	5.8	96.3	51.0	84.8	17.2	97.0	55.7	6 599	18.9	89.3	406	180	251		
INCORPORATED PLACES																		
Central Falls city-----	7 446	4.8	73.8	24.1	100.0	97.6	58.1	26.3	94.0	40.5	6 586	24.9	75.2	330	167	181		
Cranston city-----	27 239	14.2	37.3	14.4	98.3	90.2	94.9	44.7	99.0	49.3	26 104	15.5	89.7	379	202	256		
East Providence city-----	19 396	17.3	39.2	17.8	99.8	94.8	92.2	41.7	98.0	46.9	18 605	16.3	89.2	354	181	231		
Newport city-----	11 809	9.2	62.3	21.3	99.8	98.4	91.7	11.6	98.6	44.0	10 635	26.0	80.2	417	219	247		
Pawtucket city-----	29 763	8.4	55.4	19.9	100.0	96.7	82.1	35.0	96.9	41.9	28 147	19.1	81.8	350	176	200		
Providence city-----	67 513	7.6	66.1	22.3	99.9	99.0	81.5	26.1	96.2	35.3	60 157	26.1	71.4	392	215	210		
Warwick city-----	32 034	18.8	24.8	15.7	99.4	29.9	94.8	43.4	99.3	52.6	30 959	16.9	93.4	377	200	279		
Woonsocket city-----	18 342	10.8	58.4	33.4	99.4	97.1	69.9	29.4	96.4	39.0	17 328	18.3	79.6	377	189	191		



## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

### STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

### COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, con-

duct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

### INCORPORATED PLACES

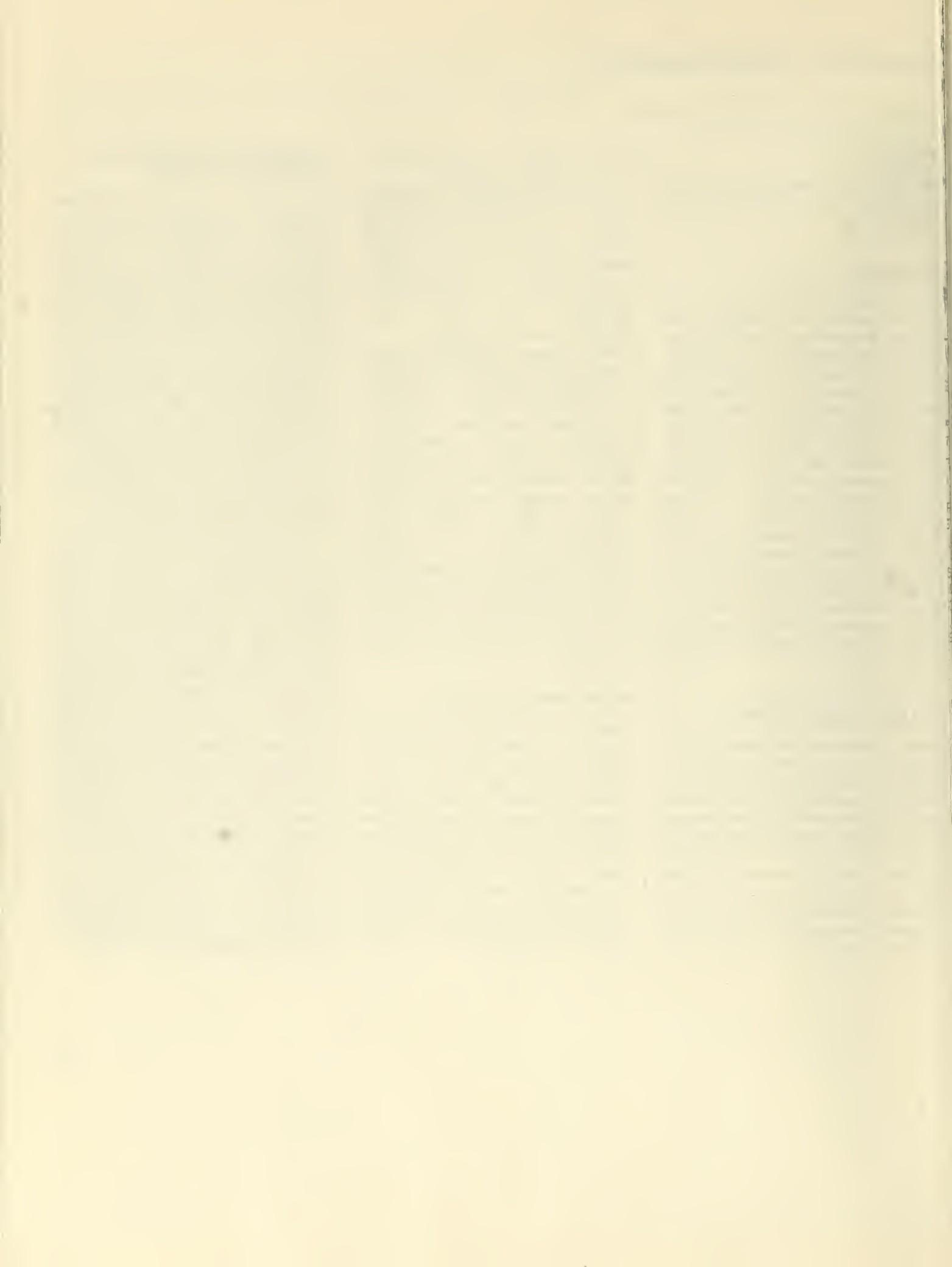
Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

### GENERAL . . . . . B-1

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS . . . . . B-1

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questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

**Child**—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

#### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

### Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmate of Institution**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enu-

merated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used;

however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in

questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time

of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

### Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

### Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to

questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpools (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were

either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

**Weeks of Unemployment in 1979**—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

**Median Income**—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

**Per Capita Income**—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

### Poverty Status In 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133.

### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

<u>Size of family</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
1 person:	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 or more persons.....	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at

the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data**—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have

their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub

or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

**Source of Water**—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well" or an "individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-

nected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

### Equipment

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is

generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

**Vehicles Available**—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

### Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied

housing units with a dollar value of "less than \$20,000" and "\$50,000 or more."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than \$100" and "\$200 or more."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone

else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of

utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

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### INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

### ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this

calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are,

nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} \approx \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval (\$75,000+) will appear in the table as  $\$75,000 \times 1.5 = \$112,500$ .

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

### Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that

could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence

intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

### Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the town of Coventry, 14,021 persons out of all 20,089 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the town of Coventry with a percent-in-sample of 16.2 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.2 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 14,021 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(14,021)} \left(1 - \frac{14,021}{27,065}\right) =$$

184 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Coventry is 27,065.

The standard error of the estimated 14,021 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 184 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 202 for the total persons 16 years and over in Coventry town who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 69.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.73. Thus the standard error for the estimated 69.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.73 \times 1.1 = 0.80$ .

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 14,021 persons 16 years and over in Coventry town who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 202. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[14,021 - 2(202)] \text{ to } [14,021 + 2(202)] \\ \text{or} \\ 13,617 \text{ to } 14,425.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in South Kingstown town aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 10,033 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,659. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 60.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.92 percent. Table D lists South Kingstown town with a percent-in-sample of 15.4 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.4 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (60.2 percent) is  $0.92 \times 1.1 = 1.0$ .

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Coventry town and South Kingstown town of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two towns is:

$$69.8 - 60.2 = 9.6 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se(9.6) = \sqrt{(Se(69.8))^2 + (Se(60.2))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.80)^2 + (1.0)^2} \\ = 1.3 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[9.6 - 2(1.3)] \text{ to } [9.6 + 2(1.3)] \\ \text{or} \\ 7.0 \text{ to } 12.2.$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

##### Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

##### Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

##### Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

##### Group White Race

##### Persons of Spanish Origin Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
<i>Female</i>	
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
<i>Black Race</i>	
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the num-

ber of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

## OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

### Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

### Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

### All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

### Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners

### Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--

### Black Race

17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

### Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

### Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>	
<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>	
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

#### VACANT HOUSING UNITS

<i>Group</i>	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into

the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain

inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons

with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/														
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 570
1 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 190
5 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 470
10 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

**Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
<b>POPULATION</b>			
Language usage and ability to speak English.....			
Residence in 1975.....	1.5	1.5	0.6
School enrollment.....	2.2	2.2	1.7
Years of school completed.....	1.3	1.3	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Work disability.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Poverty status.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>			
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Source of water.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.1	0.7
Heating equipment.....	1.1	1.1	0.7
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.1	0.7
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.1	0.6

## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980

[An asterisk (\*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties and County Subdivisions Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)— Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)				
						Household		Family		
	100-percent count		Percent in sample			95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
The State -----	947 154	15.7	372 672	15.6	*19	15 972	16 221	19 308	19 587	
SMSA'S										
Fall River, Mass.—R.I. -----	30 868	16.1	12 477	15.8	102	18 199	19 697	20 079	21 340	
New London—Norwich, Conn.—R.I. -----	24 986	16.0	10 514	16.0	110	16 845	18 433	19 416	20 982	
Providence—Worwick—Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass. -----	817 276	15.6	319 496	15.4	20	15 785	16 055	19 222	19 524	
COUNTIES AND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS										
Bristol County -----	46 942	15.9	16 373	15.9	99	17 965	19 156	20 218	21 429	
Burrington town -----	16 174	15.9	5 399	16.4	203	24 162	27 189	26 258	29 870	
Bristol town -----	20 128	15.8	6 823	16.0	117	15 381	16 895	17 282	19 019	
Worren town -----	10 640	16.0	4 151	15.3	160	14 090	16 451	17 244	19 336	
Kent County -----	154 163	16.5	57 013	16.5	48	18 152	18 758	20 802	21 369	
Coventry town -----	27 065	16.2	9 492	15.9	93	18 789	20 117	20 626	21 900	
East Greenwich town -----	10 211	15.9	3 615	16.2	262	21 656	26 164	26 910	31 619	
West Greenwich town -----	2 738	42.1	1 008	39.7	340	17 417	19 913	19 643	22 020	
West Warwick town -----	27 026	16.2	10 448	16.3	98	14 977	16 231	17 622	19 041	
Newport County -----	81 383	15.9	32 898	15.9	65	16 417	17 278	19 200	20 183	
Jamestown town -----	4 040	17.3	2 052	16.0	319	15 703	19 774	18 597	22 577	
Little Compton town -----	3 085	16.2	1 694	15.2	403	14 801	20 497	17 279	23 134	
Middletown town -----	17 216	15.6	6 483	16.4	135	16 520	18 561	18 829	21 034	
Portsmouth town -----	14 257	16.1	5 773	16.0	153	19 085	21 019	20 616	22 463	
Tiverton town -----	13 526	16.1	5 010	15.7	140	16 975	19 038	18 609	20 696	
Providence County -----	571 349	15.4	225 489	15.2	24	14 665	15 002	18 336	18 709	
Burrillville town -----	13 164	15.6	4 602	15.5	133	15 890	17 385	17 371	19 855	
Cumberland town -----	27 069	15.9	9 152	15.8	119	19 973	21 691	22 213	24 069	
Foster town -----	3 370	16.1	1 132	15.5	319	18 405	23 306	20 009	24 012	
Glocester town -----	7 550	16.3	2 829	16.2	189	17 266	20 469	20 226	23 453	
Johnston town -----	24 907	15.3	8 758	15.4	114	17 569	19 117	19 375	20 879	
Lincoln town -----	16 949	15.5	6 348	15.5	154	17 641	19 817	21 153	23 176	
North Providence town -----	29 188	15.3	11 343	15.2	109	16 867	18 282	20 215	21 582	
North Smithfield town -----	9 972	15.8	3 526	15.7	184	17 961	20 418	20 275	22 334	
Scituate town -----	8 405	16.7	2 897	16.1	218	17 790	20 965	19 848	22 750	
Smithfield town -----	16 886	15.4	5 117	15.7	146	20 107	22 555	23 068	24 984	
Washington County -----	93 317	16.1	40 899	16.4	60	17 702	18 507	20 428	21 289	
Charlestown town -----	4 800	17.1	3 064	16.1	243	15 221	17 348	16 627	19 616	
Exeter town -----	4 453	14.8	1 390	15.4	205*	15 960	20 259	17 783	22 932	
Hopkinton town -----	6 406	15.7	2 264	15.6	180	16 407	19 668	18 120	21 207	
Norrogossett town -----	12 088	15.0	6 587	14.5	182	15 199	17 441	19 717	22 392	
New Shoreham town -----	620	49.5	1 009	47.7	933	11 593	15 427	15 624	18 242	
North Kingstown town -----	21 938	16.4	8 813	16.1	132	19 236	20 806	21 453	23 139	
Richmond town -----	4 018	16.7	1 384	15.5	247	17 435	20 738	18 388	21 597	
South Kingstown town -----	20 414	15.4	8 138	15.3	134	17 396	19 289	20 075	22 530	
Westerly town -----	18 580	16.2	8 250	16.0	134	16 568	18 430	19 442	21 333	
INCORPORATED PLACES										
Central Falls city -----	16 995	15.0	7 446	14.4	106	9 700	11 496	13 822	15 743	
Cronston city -----	71 992	16.1	27 280	15.7	71	16 884	17 787	20 227	21 075	
East Providence city -----	50 980	15.5	19 402	15.5	77	16 159	17 297	19 361	20 430	
Newport city -----	29 259	15.7	11 886	15.7	113	13 368	15 028	17 062	18 772	
Pawtucket city -----	71 204	15.3	29 768	15.3	61	13 198	14 064	16 964	17 873	
Providence city -----	156 804	15.0	67 535	14.8	47	11 173	11 701	14 599	15 337	
Worwick city -----	87 123	16.0	32 450	16.1	65	18 343	19 155	20 930	21 660	
Woonsocket city -----	45 914	15.0	18 354	14.9	70	11 992	13 134	15 835	17 071	

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
  
A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.  
  
Mark Yes, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.  
  
Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.  
  
Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A condominium is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A commercial establishment is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one well which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

#### 11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

#### For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

#### 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

#### 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

#### b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

#### c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

#### 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

#### 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

#### b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

#### 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

#### 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

#### 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

#### 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

#### Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

#### Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.

- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four weeks*; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,  
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

• \_\_\_\_\_  
• \_\_\_\_\_  
• \_\_\_\_\_  
• DD A1 A2 A4 A5 L A6

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL  
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en  
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla  y devuelva el cuestionario  
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,  
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

## How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

## Question 1

### List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

### 1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

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### Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

### Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

Here are the  
QUESTIONS  
↓

These are the columns  
for ANSWERS →

Please fill one column for each  
person listed in Question 1.

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

**2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?**

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.

**3. Sex** Fill one circle.

**PERSON in column 1**

Last name

First name

Last name

First name

**PERSON in column 2**

Middle initial

Middle initial

**START** in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.

If relative of person in column 1:

- Husband/wife
- Father/mother
- Son/daughter
- Other relative
- Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

- Roomer, boarder
- Other nonrelative
- Partner, roommate
- Paid employee

**4. Is this person —**

Fill one circle.

Male        Female

Male        Female

- White       Asian Indian
- Black or Negro       Hawaiian
- Japanese       Guamanian
- Chinese       Samoan
- Filipino       Eskimo
- Korean       Aleut
- Vietnamese       Other — Specify
- Indian (Amer.)       Print tribe →

- White       Asian Indian
- Black or Negro       Hawaiian
- Japanese       Guamanian
- Chinese       Samoan
- Filipino       Eskimo
- Korean       Aleut
- Vietnamese       Other — Specify
- Indian (Amer.)       Print tribe →

**5. Age, and month and year of birth**

a. Print age at last birthday.

b. Print month and fill one circle.

c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.

a. Age at last birthday

1

b. Month of birth

1

2

3

4

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6

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c. Year of birth

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## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12

Page 3

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If relative of person in column 1: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1: <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian	
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	
<input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samoan	
<input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo	
<input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut	
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify	
a. Age at last birthday <input type="text" value="1"/>	
b. Month of birth <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;" type="text" value="1"/> <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated	
<input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?																																																													
<input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out. <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, a condominium																																																													
H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?		H10. If this is a one-family house —																																																													
<input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away. <input type="radio"/> No		a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No																																																													
H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?		b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																													
<input type="radio"/> Yes — On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker. <input type="radio"/> No		H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —																																																													
H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?		What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?																																																													
<input type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> This is a mobile home or trailer		Do not answer this question if this is — <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> • A mobile home or trailer • A house on 10 or more acres • A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property																																																													
H5. Do you enter your living quarters —		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$22,499 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$22,500 to \$24,999 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$27,499 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$27,500 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 or more																																																													
H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?		H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —																																																													
<input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No, have some but not all plumbing facilities <input type="radio"/> No plumbing facilities in living quarters		What is the monthly rent? If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.																																																													
H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 <input type="radio"/> \$160 to \$169 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$170 to \$179 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$180 to \$189 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$190 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$109 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$110 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$129 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$130 to \$139 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$140 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$159 <input type="radio"/> \$500 or more																																																													
H8. Are your living quarters —		FOR CENSUS USE ONLY																																																													
<input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A4. Block number</th> <th>A6. Serial number</th> <th>B. Type of unit or quarters</th> <th>For vacant units</th> <th>D. Months vacant</th> <th>F. Total persons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1 1</td> <td>Occupied First form Continuation</td> <td>C1. Is this unit for — <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years</td> <td>1 1 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2 2</td> <td>Vacant Regular Usual home elsewhere</td> <td>C2. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Mail return <input type="radio"/> Pop./F</td> <td>2 2 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3 3</td> <td>Group quarters</td> <td>C3. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</td> <td></td> <td>3 3 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4 4</td> <td>First form Continuation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4 4 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5 5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5 5 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6 6 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7 7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7 7 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8 8 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9 9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9 9 9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Occupied First form Continuation	C1. Is this unit for — <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	1 1 1	2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Vacant Regular Usual home elsewhere	C2. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> Mail return <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3 3	Group quarters	C3. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		3 3 3	4 4 4	4 4 4 4	First form Continuation			4 4 4	5 5 5	5 5 5 5				5 5 5	6 6 6	6 6 6 6				6 6 6	7 7 7	7 7 7 7				7 7 7	8 8 8	8 8 8 8				8 8 8	9 9 9	9 9 9 9				9 9 9
A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons																																																										
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## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 4

**ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS**

<p><b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b>  <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer  <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house  <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses  <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families  <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families  <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families  <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families  <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families  <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families  <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>
<b>H22a.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H22b.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H22c.</b> . . . . .	
<p><b>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b>  <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — <i>Skip to H15</i>      <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12  <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6      <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>	<p><b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>
<b>H22.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H23.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H24.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H25.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H26.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H27.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H28.</b> . . . . .	
<b>H29.</b> . . . . .	
<b>CENSUS USE</b>	

## **Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages**

Page 6

**FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

*Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is -*

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
  - A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
  - A condominium unit . . . . .
  - A house with a commercial establishment  
or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on <u>this</u> property last year?			
\$	.00	OR	<input type="radio"/> None
H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on <u>this</u> property?			
\$	.00	OR	<input type="radio"/> None
H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on <u>this</u> property?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, contract to purchase</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to page 6</i></li> </ul>			
b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on <u>this</u> property?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>			
c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? <i>Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.</i>			
\$	.00	OR	<input type="radio"/> No regular payment required — <i>Skip to page 6</i>
d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on <u>this</u> property?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, taxes included in payment</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required</li> </ul>			
e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on <u>this</u> property?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, insurance included in payment</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance</li> </ul>			

Please turn to page 6

**FOR CENSUS USE ONLY**

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 6

Name of Person 1 on page 2:		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.		
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.		
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input checked="" type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents		
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14  b. What is this language?  <i>(For example—Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i>		
c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.  <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i>		
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there. <input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house  b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?  (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____  (2) County: _____  (3) City, town, village, etc.: _____  (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area		

16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person		
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17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Attending college? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
c. Working at a job or business? <input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time		

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19		
---	--	--

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
---	--	--

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which ... a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? ..... <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? ..... <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? ..... <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> or more		
--	--	--

21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? <input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once  b. Month and year of marriage?      Month and year of first marriage?  (Month)    (Year)      (Month)    (Year)		
c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

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Per.	11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13b.	14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15b.	23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VL	24a.				
No.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I	I I I
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4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5
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7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7
8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9

### ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR THIS PERSON

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)	<input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.
Skip to 25	

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
Hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.	
--	--

a. Address (Number and street) \_\_\_\_\_

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?  
 Yes     No, in unincorporated area

d. County \_\_\_\_\_

e. State \_\_\_\_\_ f. ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?  
Minutes \_\_\_\_\_

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?  
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.

- Car     Taxicab
- Truck     Motorcycle
- Van     Bicycle
- Bus or streetcar     Walked only
- Railroad     Worked at home
- Subway or elevated     Other — Specify \_\_\_\_\_

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

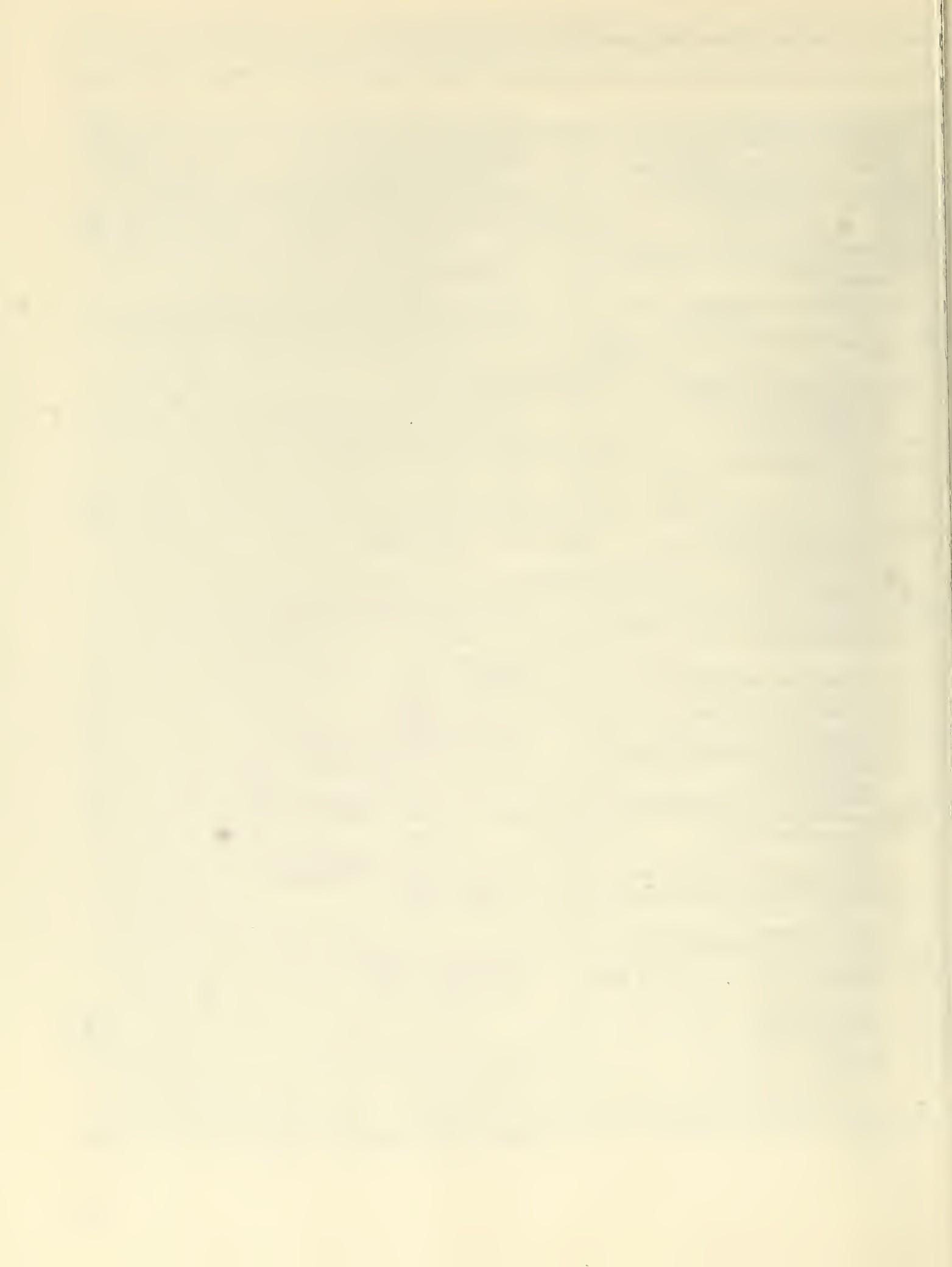
## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

**PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2**

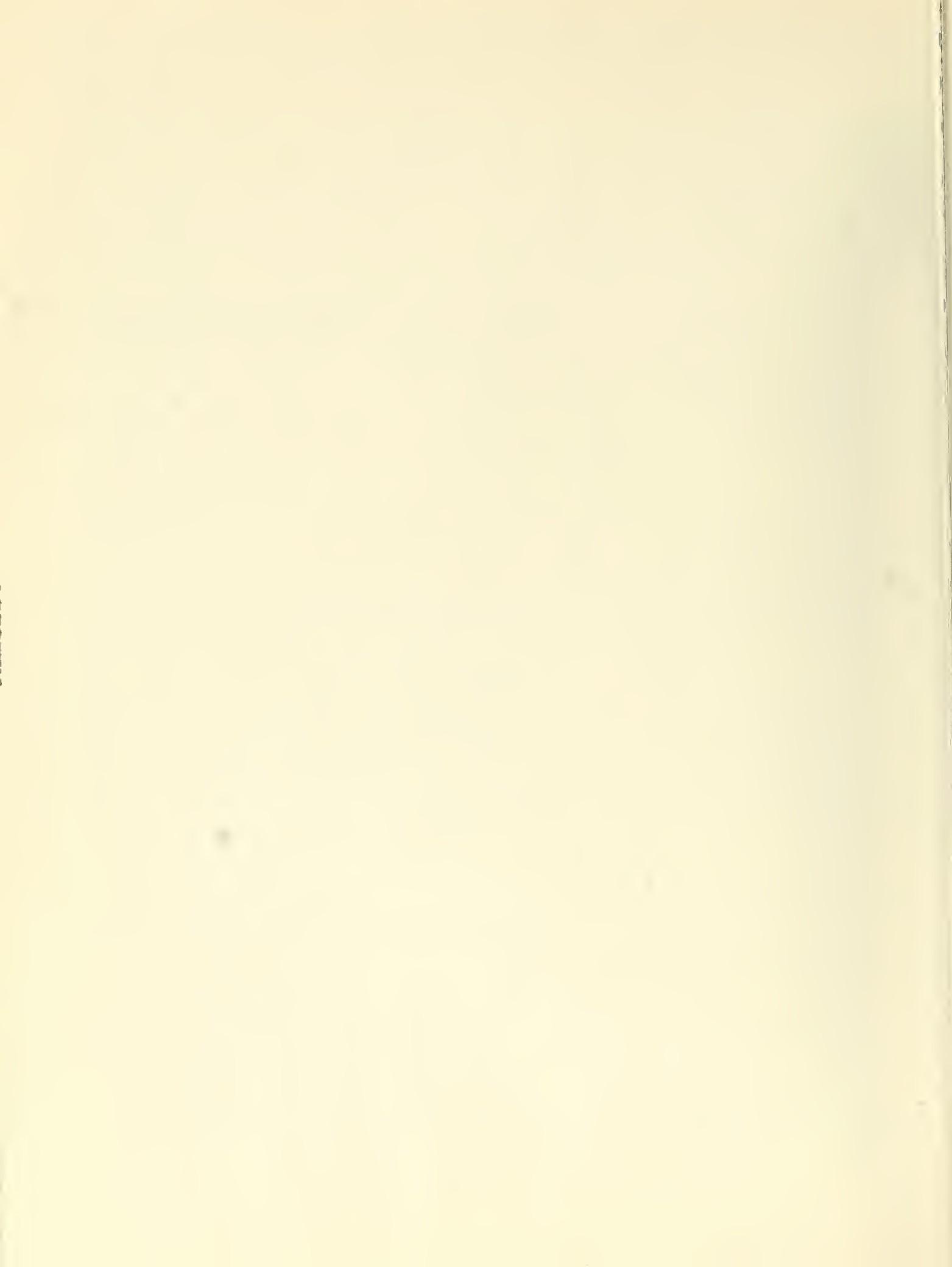
**Page 7**

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —		CENSUS USE	31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?		
<input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <b>Skip to 28</b> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only <input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only		<b>21b.</b>  I    0 0 I    1 1 O    2 2 II   3 3 O   4 4 III   5 5 O   6 6 O   7 7 IV   8 8 O   9 9	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No — <b>Skip to 31d</b>		
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u> ?  ○ 2      ○ 4      ○ 6 ○ 3      ○ 5      ○ 7 or more			<b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</b> <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i> Weeks		
<b>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</b>  ○ Yes, on layoff ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. ○ No		<b>22b.</b>  I    0 0 I    1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 G 6 ? ? 8 8 9 9	<b>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b>  Hours		
<b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <b>Skip to 27</b>			<b>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</b>  Weeks		
<b>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</b>  ○ No, already has a job ○ No, temporarily ill ○ No, other reasons ( <i>in school, etc.</i> ) ○ Yes, could have taken a job		<b>28.</b>  A   B   C O   O   O D   E   F O   O   O G   H   J O   O   O K   L   M O   O   O I   I   I 2   2   2 3   3 4   4 5   5 G   G ?   ? 8   8 9   9	<b>32. Income in 1979 —</b> <i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i> <i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i> <i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see Instruction guide.</i>  <b>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</b>  <i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i>		
<b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b>  ○ 1980      ○ 1978      ○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1979      ○ 1975 to 1977      ○ 1969 or earlier <b>Skip to 31d</b> ○ Never worked			<b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</b>  ○ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<b>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</b> <i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week.</i> <i>If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i> <i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i>		<b>32c.</b>  O   O   O   O I   I   I   I 2   2   2   2 3   3   3   3 4   4   4   4 5   5   5   5 G   G   G   G ?   ?   ?   ? 8   8   8   8 9   9   9   9 A   O   O   A   O	<b>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</b>  ■ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<b>28. Industry</b> <b>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</b>  <i>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</i>			<b>c. Own farm . . .</b> <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i>  ○ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b> <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i>		<b>32d.</b>  O   O   O   O I   I   I   I 2   2   2   2 3   3   3   3 4   4   4   4 5   5   5   5 G   G   G   G ?   ?   ?   ? 8   8   8   8 9   9   9   9 A   O   O   A   O	<b>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .</b> <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i>  ○ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<i>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</i>			<b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</b>  ■ ○ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<b>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</b>  ○ Manufacturing      ■ Retail trade ○ Wholesale trade      ○ Other — ( <i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i> )		<b>29.</b>  N   P   Q O   O   O R   S   T O   O   O U   V   W O   O   O X   Y   Z O   O   O	<b>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</b>  ○ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i>			<b>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</b> <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i>  ■ ○ Yes → \$      .00 ○ No      ( <i>Annual amount — Dollars</i> )		
<b>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</b>  Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . Federal government employee . . . State government employee . . . Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . .  Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated . . . Own business incorporated . . .  Working without pay in family business or farm . . .		<b>32g.</b>  O   O   O   O I   I   I   I 2   2   2   2 3   3   3   3 4   4   4   4 5   5   5   5 G   G   G   G ?   ?   ?   ? 8   8   8   8 9   9   9   9 A   O   O   A   O	<b>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</b> <i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i> \$      .00 <i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR   ○ None		

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2



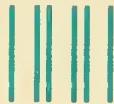






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